

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

NON-VOLATILE SEMICONDUCTOR STORAGE DEVICE COMPOSED OF
NAND TYPE EEPROM AND DELETION VERIFICATION METHOD IN
NON-VOLATILE SEMICONDUCTOR STORAGE DEVICE

5 CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is based upon and claims the
benefit of priority from the prior Japanese Patent
Application No. 2002-348932, filed November 29, 2002,
the entire contents of which are incorporated herein
10 by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a non-volatile
semiconductor storage device, and in particular, to a
15 NAND type EEPROM and its deletion verification method.

2. Description of the Related Art

FIG. 1 is a circuit diagram showing a NAND type
EEPROM (Electrically Erasable and Programmable Read
Only Memory) as an example of a conventional non-
20 volatile semiconductor storage device.

In the NAND type EEPROM, a NAND column is composed
of memory cell transistors M1, M2, ..., M8 connected in
series by connecting their sources and drains together.
Word lines WL1, WL2, ..., WL8 are connected to gates of
25 the memory cell transistors M1 to M8, respectively.

Selection gate transistors ST1_k and ST2_k are
connected to the opposite ends, respectively, of the

NAND column. Selection gate lines SG1 and SG2 are connected to gates of the section gate transistors ST1_k and ST2_k, respectively. A bit line BL_k is connected to the selection gate transistor ST1_k. A common source
5 line SL is connected to the selection gate transistor ST2_k.

Further, a plurality of other NAND columns are arranged adjacent to the above NAND column. A selection gate transistor ST1_{k-1} or ST1_{k+1} is connected
10 to one end of each of the plurality of NAND columns. Bit lines BL_{k-1} and BL_{k+1} are connected to the selection gate transistors ST1_{k-1} and ST1_{k+1}, respectively. Furthermore, a selection gate transistor ST2_{k-1} or ST2_{k+1} is connected to the other end of each
15 of the plurality of NAND columns. A common source line SL is connected to the selection gate transistors ST2_{k-1} and ST2_{k+1}.

Furthermore, work lines WL1 to WL8, the selection gate lines SG1 and SG2, bit lines BL_{k-1}, BL_k, and
20 BL_{k+1}, and the common source line SL are provided with drive circuits 101, 102, 103, and 104, respectively.

With this configuration, adjacent cell transistors can share their sources and drains. This reduces the area of the transistors required for wiring. Thus, the
25 NAND type EEPROM is characterized by its structure suitable for increased density. Further, the gate potentials of a large number of cell transistors can be

simultaneously driven via the word lines WL1, WL2, ..., WL8. Accordingly, data can be written to a large number of cell transistors at high speed or can be deleted or read from them at high speed.

5 FIG. 2 is a time chart showing the case in which a read operation is performed in the NAND type EEPROM.

 A NAND type EEPROM composed of the series-connected cell transistors M1, M2, ..., M8 is characterized in that to read data from a selected cell transistor, non-selected cell transistors in the same
10 NAND column must be turned on and have their data read. That is, the word lines WL to the non-selected cell transistors are provided with a sufficiently high potential as a read potential Vread. Only the word
15 line WL to the selected transistor is provided with a determination potential VWLread used to determine whether the data is "0" or "1".

 At this time, if the provided read potential Vread is not sufficiently high, the non-selected cell
20 transistors are turned off. Consequently, no cell currents flow regardless of the threshold voltage of the selected cell transistor. On the other hand, if the non-selected cell transistors are not sufficiently turned on, so that a read operation is performed while
25 much channel resistance is remaining, then a cell current flows through the non-selected cell transistors to reduce their voltages. This increases the source

potential of the selected cell transistor.

In such a case, a back bias effect or the effect of a decrease in the gate-source potential of the selected cell transistor inconveniently causes the threshold voltage of the selected cell transistor to be detected to have a value larger than its original one. Thus, with the NAND type EEPROM, the set value for the read potential V_{read} is a very important device specification.

Next, FIG. 3 is a time chart for deletion verification in the NAND type EEPROM.

The deletion verification is an operation of determining whether or not a deleting operation has been successfully performed on all cell transistors, i.e. whether or not all cell transistors have negative threshold voltages. No negative potentials required for this determination can be output to the word lines of the NAND type EEPROM. Thus, an approach different from the above read method is required in order to determine whether or not the cell transistors have negative threshold values. First, a high potential is provided to the common source line SL to set the bit lines BL_k at a predetermined low potential. Subsequently, by setting the potentials at the word lines WL and selection gates SG1 and SG2 in a selected NAND column, to appropriate values, a cell current flows from the common source line SL to the bit line BL_k to

charge this line BL_k . As a result, the potential across the bit line BL_k increases from a small value to provide a back bias effect. This makes it possible to detect a threshold voltage lower than the set word line potential (see, for example, Jpn. Pat. Appln. KOKAI Publication Nos. 7-161852 and 11-250676).

For the NAND type EEPROM, a minimum deletion size called a "block" is specified. Normally, a deleting operation is simultaneously performed on all cell transistors in the same NAND column. Subsequently, a read operation is performed by providing a sufficiently low determination potential VW_{lev} to all word lines WL_1 to WL_8 in the NAND column. All cell transistors in the NAND column can have their threshold voltages determined at once by providing the same potential to all word lines. As a result, deletion verification can be carried out at high speed.

In the NAND type EEPROM, if a read operation is performed as described above, the effect of the previously described cell channel resistance is not negligible. In particular, if data is barely deleted from the cell transistors, the cell transistors have the maximum channel resistance. Accordingly, the back bias effect in the NAND column increases the threshold voltages to cause it to be determined that the deletion has not been completed yet. As a result, in a deletion verification operation, a deletion determination is

made after the deletion has progressed sufficiently deeply (over-deletion).

Thus, it is still impossible to perfectly reliably determine the threshold voltages of cell transistors for which a deletion determination is to be made. However, this is a condition that makes the deletion determination stricter. In other words, it can be determined that the deletion is sufficient, on the basis of the results of the deletion verification.

However, as the structures of cell transistors become finer and finer, the over-deletion poses a critical problem because it may degrade cell reliability. Further, to suppress the degradation of a mis-write characteristic associated with the finer structures of cell transistors, local self boost (LSB) writes have been developed which utilize the cutoff characteristic of the cell transistors. Thus, it has been desirable to set a lower limit value for the threshold voltages of cell transistors after deletion.

Thus, two requirements have arisen for the threshold voltages of cell transistors after deletion. That is, the threshold voltages must be deep enough to avoid a non-deletion state even with a change in surrounding environments and must also be shallow enough to obtain a sufficient cutoff characteristic at a predetermined gate voltage. To meet these requirements, it is an important object to improve the

accuracy with which the threshold voltages of cell transistors are determined after deletion.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to an aspect of the present invention,
5 there is provided a non-volatile semiconductor storage device comprising a NAND column having a plurality of memory cell transistors connected in series by a current passage; a plurality of word lines connected to gates of the plurality of memory cell transistors in
10 the NAND column; word line drive circuits which drive the plurality of word lines; a bit line connected to one end of the NAND column via a selection gate transistor; a bit line drive circuit which drives the bit line; a source line connected to the other end of
15 the NAND column via a selection gate transistor; a source line drive circuit which drives the source line; and a potential supply circuit which supplies a potential to a semiconductor region in the NAND column in which the plurality of memory cell transistors are
20 formed; wherein the word line drive circuits supply a low voltage to the plurality of word lines, wherein the potential supply circuit supplies a high potential higher than the low potential, to the semiconductor region in which the plurality of memory cell
25 transistors are formed, to delete contents stored in the plurality of memory cell transistors, and wherein in deletion verification which verifies that the

contents stored in the plurality of memory cell transistors have been deleted, a read is executed on each of the plurality of word lines, and in the read, the word line drive circuit provides the selected one of the plurality of word lines with a determination potential used to determine whether or not the contents have been deleted, while providing the other non-selected word lines with a read potential higher than the determination potential.

Further, according to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a deletion verification method for a non-volatile semiconductor storage device having a NAND column having a plurality of series-connected memory cell transistors connected in series by a current passage and a plurality of word lines connected to gates of the plurality of memory cell transistors in the NAND column, comprising:

supplying a low potential to the plurality of word lines, while supplying a high potential higher than the low potential, to a semiconductor region in which the plurality of memory cell transistors are formed, to delete contents stored in the plurality of memory cell transistors; and

in deletion verification, executing a read on each of the plurality of word lines, and in the read, providing the selected one of the plurality of word lines with a determination potential used to determine

whether or not the contents have been deleted, while providing the other non-selected word lines with a read potential higher than the determination potential.

Additional objects and advantages of the invention
5 will be set forth in the description which follows, and in part will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objects and advantages of the invention may be realized and obtained by means of the instrumentalities and
10 combinations particularly pointed out hereinafter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING

FIG. 1 is a circuit diagram of a NAND type EEPROM as an example of a conventional non-volatile semiconductor storage device;

15 FIG. 2 is a time chart showing a read operation in the conventional NAND type EEPROM;

FIG. 3 is a time chart showing deletion verification in the conventional NAND type EEPROM;

FIG. 4A is a circuit diagram showing a configuration of a NAND type EEPROM according to a first
20 embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4B is a sectional view of a NAND column and selection gate transistors in the NAND type EEPROM according to the first embodiment;

25 FIG. 5 is a time chart showing deletion verification in the NAND type EEPROM according to the first embodiment;

FIG. 6 is a time chart showing deletion verification in a NAND type EEPROM according to a variation of the first embodiment;

FIG. 7 is a time chart showing deletion verification in a NAND type EEPROM according to a second
5 embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 8 is block diagram showing a configuration of an IC card according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

10 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As embodiments of the present invention, NAND type EEPROMs, which belong to non-volatile semiconductor storage devices, will be described below by way of example with reference to the drawings. In the
15 description, common parts are denoted by common reference numerals throughout the drawings.

First Embodiment

First, a NAND type EEPROM according to a first embodiment of the present invention will be described.
20 FIG. 4A is a circuit diagram showing a configuration of the NAND type EEPROM according to the first embodiment.

As shown in FIG. 4A, memory cell transistors M1, M2, ..., M8 each having a control gate and a floating gate are connected in series by a current passage to constitute a NAND column. Selection gate transistors
25 ST1_k and ST2_k are connected to the respective ends of this NAND column. FIG. 4B shows the sectional

structure of the NAND column and selection gate transistors. Each of the memory cell transistors M1, M2, ..., M8 has a stacked structure in which a floating gate (or a charge accumulating film) 3, a second gate insulating film 4, and a control gate 5 are stacked on a silicon semiconductor substrate 1 via a first gate insulating film 2. Each of the selection gate transistors ST1_k and ST2_k has a structure in which a control gate 7 is formed on the silicon semiconductor substrate 1 via a gate insulating film 6. Source drain diffusion layers 8 are formed between the memory cell transistors, between the memory cell transistor M1 and the selection gate transistor ST1_k, and between the memory cell transistor M8 and the selection gate transistor ST2_k.

Word lines WL1, WL2, ..., WL8 are connected to the control gates of the cell transistors M1, M2, ..., M8, respectively. A selection gate line SG1 is connected to the selection gate transistor ST1_k. A selection gate line SG2 is connected to the selection gate transistor ST2_k. Furthermore, a bit line BL_k is connected to the selection gate transistor ST1_k. A common source line SL is connected to the selection gate transistor ST2_k.

Further, a plurality of NAND columns having their gates connected to the word lines WL1, WL2, ..., WL8 are arranged close to the above NAND column. A

selection gate transistor $ST1_{k-1}$ or $ST1_{k+1}$ having its gate connected to the selection gate line SG1 is connected to one end of each of these NAND columns. Bit lines BL_{k-1} and BL_{k+1} are connected to the
5 selection gate transistors $ST1_{k-1}$ and $ST1_{k+1}$, respectively. Furthermore, a selection gate transistor $ST2_{k-1}$ or $ST2_{k+1}$ having its gate connected to the selection gate line SG2 is connected to the other end of each of these NAND columns. A common source line SL
10 is connected to the selection gate transistors $ST2_{k-1}$ and $ST2_{k+1}$.

Moreover, the word lines WL1 to WL8 are provided with respective word line drive circuits 11. The selection gate lines SG1 and SG2 are provided with
15 respective selection gate line drive circuits 12. The bit lines BL_{k-1} , BL_k , and BL_{k+1} are provided with bit line drive circuits 13 each including a sense amplifier. The common source line SL is provided with a common source line drive circuit 14. Furthermore,
20 a well potential supply circuit 15 is provided to supply potentials to well regions in which the cell transistors and the selection gate transistors are formed.

Now, description will be given of a deletion
25 verification operation in the NAND type EEPROM shown in FIG. 4A.

FIG. 5 is a time chart showing deletion

verification in the NAND type EEPROM according to the first embodiment.

First, deletion is carried out by using the word line drive circuits 11 to provide a sufficiently low potential VWLerase to the word lines WL1 to WL8 within a selected block and using the well potential supply circuit 15 to increase the potentials at the cell wells up to a high potential Verase required for the deletion. Thus, electrons are removed from all cell transistors within the block through their floating gates. At this time, the selection gate lines SG1 and SG2, the bit lines BL_{k-1} and BL_k, and BL_{k+1}, and the common source line SL are set to have the high potential Verase. The cell wells refer to the well regions in which the cell transistors and the selection gate transistors are formed.

Subsequently, deletion verification is carried out after the high potential Verase of the cell wells has been discharged. In the deletion verification, a read operation is performed for each of the word lines WL1 to WL8 within the selected block (verification 1 to verification 8).

In verification 1, the word line drive circuit 11 provides the selected word line WL1 with a deletion verification determination voltage VWLev, while providing the non-selected word lines WL2 to WL8 with a deletion verification read voltage VWLer. Furthermore,

the bit line drive circuit 13 provides the bit line BL_k with a precharge potential V_{pre} . The selection gate drive circuit 12 provides the selection gate lines $SG1$ and $SG2$ with a potential sufficient to turn on the selection gate transistors $ST1_k$ and $ST2_k$. The cell wells and the common source line SL are all at 0 V because the high potential V_{erase} has been discharged from them.

Thus, when a deleting operation has been successfully performed on the selected cell transistor, i.e. when the threshold voltage of the selected cell transistor is equal to or lower than the deletion verification determination potential VW_{Lev} , the cell transistors $M1$ to $M8$, including the selected cell transistor, and the selection gate transistors $ST1_k$ and $ST2_k$ all become conductive. Accordingly, the precharge potential V_{pre} is discharged from the bit line BL_k (Yes in FIG. 5). On the other hand, when a deleting operation has not been successfully performed on the selected cell transistor, i.e. when the threshold voltage of the selected cell transistor is higher than the deletion verification determination potential VW_{Lev} , the selected cell transistor becomes non-conductive. Accordingly, the precharge potential V_{pre} is not discharged from the bit line BL_k (No in FIG. 5). The potential across the bit line BL_k is detected by the sense amplifier included in the bit line drive

circuit 13.

Desirably, the deletion verification read potential V_{WLe_r} is sufficiently higher than the deletion verification determination potential V_{WLe_v} .

5 In verification 2, the word line drive circuit 11 provides the selected word line WL_2 with the deletion verification determination voltage V_{WLe_v} , while providing the non-selected word lines WL_1 and WL_3 to WL_8 with the deletion verification read voltage V_{WLe_r} .
10 Furthermore, the bit line drive circuit 13 provides the bit line BL_k with the precharge potential V_{pre} . The selection gate drive circuit 12 provides the selection gate lines SG_1 and SG_2 with a potential sufficient to turn on the selection gate transistors $ST1_k$ and $ST2_k$.
15 The cell wells and the common source line SL are all at 0 V because the high potential V_{erase} has been discharged from them.

Thus, when a deleting operation has been successfully performed on the selected cell transistor,
20 i.e. when the threshold voltage of the selected cell transistor is equal to or lower than the deletion verification determination potential V_{WLe_v} , the cell transistors M_1 to M_8 , including the selected cell transistor, and the selection gate transistors $ST1_k$ and
25 $ST2_k$ all become conductive. Accordingly, the precharge potential V_{pre} is discharged from the bit line BL_k . On the other hand, when a deleting operation has not been

successfully performed on the selected cell transistor,
i.e. when the threshold voltage of the selected cell
transistor is higher than the deletion verification
determination potential V_{WLev} , the selected cell
5 transistor becomes nonconductive. Accordingly, the
precharge potential V_{pre} is not discharged from the bit
line BL_k .

In verification 3, the word line drive circuit 11
provides the selected word line WL_3 with the deletion
10 verification determination voltage V_{WLev} , while
providing the non-selected word lines with the deletion
verification read voltage V_{WLer} . The other operations
are similar to those of the verifications 1 and 2,
described previously.

15 Likewise, in verifications 4 to 8 (not shown), the
word line drive circuits 11 provides the selected word
lines WL_4 to WL_8 with the deletion verification
determination voltage V_{WLev} , while providing the non-
selected word lines with the deletion verification read
20 voltage V_{WLer} . The other operations are similar to
those of the verifications 1 and 2, described
previously.

As described previously, in the verifications 1 to
8, it is determined whether or not a deleting operation
25 has been successfully performed on a selected cell
transistor. This determination is carried out as
follows: once the precharge potential V_{pre} is

discharged from the bit line BL_k (Yes in FIG. 5), the selected cell transistor has a threshold voltage equal to or lower than the determination voltage VW_{Lev} . It is thus determined that a deleting operation has been successfully performed on the selected cell transistor. On the other hand, if the precharge potential V_{pre} is not discharged from the bit line BL_k (No in FIG. 5), the selected cell transistor has a threshold voltage higher than the determination voltage VW_{Lev} . It is thus determined that a deleting operation has not been successfully performed on the selected cell transistor.

Such a deletion determination is carried out for all word lines $WL1$ to $WL8$ within the block. Then, the deletion is completed if it is determined that a deleting operation has been successfully performed on the cell transistors on all word lines. If it is determined that a deleting operation has not been successfully performed on the cell transistor on at least one word line, it is determined that the deletion is insufficient. Subsequently, the cell well potential V_{erase} is further increased, and a deletion operation is then performed again. Then, a deletion operation and deletion determination are repeated until the result of the deletion determination becomes affirmative.

The above described deletion verification enables the accurate determination of the threshold voltages of

cell transistors after deletion. Furthermore, it is possible to accurately control the threshold voltages of the cell transistors.

Further, in the verifications 1 to 8, shown in FIG. 5, the channel resistance of the non-selected self transistors can be reduced by sufficiently increasing the deletion verification read voltage V_{WLeR} . This makes it possible to accurately determine the threshold voltage of a selected cell transistor. If the word line drive circuits 11 do not undergo well separation and no negative potentials can thus be supplied to the word lines, then the deletion verification determination voltage V_{WLeV} is desirably 0, which is the lowest potential that can be generated by the word line drive circuits 11.

Further, it is assumed that in most cases, the verifications 1 to 8 are carried out after a deleting operation has been successfully performed on the cell transistors. Thus, in most cases, the threshold voltages of the cell transistors within the block each exhibit a deletion state, i.e. a negative state. Accordingly, compared to normal reads that require every threshold voltage to be assumed, this embodiment enables operational conditions to be improved.

Specifically, a cell current, which is expected to increase compared to normal reads, can be utilized to accomplish improvements such as a reduction in time T_D

required to discharge the potential across the bit line
BL_k as shown in FIG. 5 and a reduction in the deletion
verification read voltage VW_{Ler}, provided to the non-
selected cell transistors. If the discharge time TD
5 is reduced, then the time required for verifying
operations is expected to be substantially reduced
compared to repeated normal read operations. At the
same time, it is very effectively possible to adjust
the negative (low-voltage-side) margin of the threshold
10 voltage which makes the result of deletion determina-
tion affirmative.

Further, not only by the above method but also by
increasing the potential at the cell wells up to a
positive value, the negative margin of the threshold
15 voltage can be ensured for deletion determination. By
properly setting the cell well potential, the deletion
verification determination potential VW_{Lev}, the
deletion verification read potential VW_{Ler}, and the
common source line potential, the negative margin can
20 be ensured in substantially the same environments as
those of normal reads. Accordingly, the threshold
voltage can be determined much more accurately.
Similar effects are also obtained by increasing the
potential across the common source line in the cell
25 transistors, up to a predetermined value.

Further, increasing the potential at the cell
wells or across the common source line up to a

predetermined positive value is particularly useful in a deletion verification operation performed immediately after deletion as described in this embodiment. That is, the discharge of the cell well potential or common source line potential, which has already increased to the high potential V_{erase} , can be stopped before completion and shift directly to a deletion verification operation. This serves to save the times required to discharge and increase the cell well and common source line potentials.

FIG. 6 is a time chart for deletion verification in which an increase in cell well potential, described previously, is stopped before completion and shifts to a verifying operation, as a variation of the first embodiment. In the verifications 1 to 8, a cell well potential V_{well} is higher than the deletion determination potential V_{WLev} . The other operational conditions are similar to those shown in FIG. 5.

For a read operation based on deletion verification, appropriate charges are accumulated in the bit line. In this embodiment, the non-selected word lines are provided with a sufficiently high deletion verification read potential V_{WLer} . Accordingly, only one selected cell transistor is provided with a bit line potential (precharge potential V_{pre}) based on the charges accumulated in the bit line. Thus, the bit line potential is desirably set to be sufficiently low

compared to the source-drain withstand voltage of the selected cell transistor.

As described above, in the first embodiment, a read operation is performed for each of the word lines within a selected block. This makes it possible to very accurately determine the threshold voltages of cell transistors after deletion. Furthermore, the threshold voltages can be controlled precisely.

Moreover, the variation of the first embodiment not only has the arrangements and settings of the first embodiment but also drastically improves the accuracy with which the threshold voltage is determined, by increasing the cell well potential up to the predetermined positive value.

Second Embodiment

Now, description will be given of a NAND type EEPROM according to a second embodiment of the present invention. In the first embodiment, described previously, deletion verification is carried out by performing a read operation for each word line. However, in the NAND type EEPROM according to the second embodiment, deletion verification is carried out by performing a read operation on every plural word lines after deletion. Components of the second embodiment which are similar to those of the first embodiment are denoted by the same reference numerals, with their description omitted. Description will be

given below of only components different from those of the first embodiment.

In the NAND type EEPROM according to the second embodiment, a deletion verification operation is
5 performed as follows:

FIG. 7 is a time chart of deletion verification in the NAND type EEPROM according to the second embodiment.

First, deletion is carried out by using the word
10 line drive circuits 11 to provide the sufficiently low VWLerase to the word lines WL1 to WL8 within a selected block and using the well potential supply circuit 15 to increase the cell well potential up to the high potential Verase required for the deletion as in the
15 first embodiment. Thus, electrons are removed from all cell transistors within the block through their floating gates.

Subsequently, the high potential Verase at the cell wells is discharged, and deletion verification is
20 then carried out. In this deletion verification, a read operation is performed on every plural ones of the word lines WL1 to WL8 within the selected block. The number of the plural word lines for which a single read operation is performed has only to be two or
25 more and smaller than the total number of word lines within the block. In this case, a read operation is performed every two word lines (verification 1 to

verification 8).

In the verification 1, the word line drive circuits 11 provide the selected word lines WL1 and WL2 with the deletion verification determination voltage VWLev, while providing the non-selected word lines WL3 to WL8 with the deletion verification read voltage VWLer. Furthermore, the bit line drive circuit 13 provides the bit line BL_k with the precharge potential Vpre. The selection gate line drive circuits 12 provide the selection gate lines SG1 and SG2 with a potential sufficient to turn on the selection gate transistors ST1_k and ST2_k. The cell wells and the common source line SL are all at 0 V because the high potential Verase has been discharged from them.

Thus, when a deleting operation has been successfully performed on the selected cell transistor, i.e. when the threshold voltages of the selected cell transistors are equal to or lower than the deletion verification determination potential VWLev, the cell transistors M1 to M8, including the selected cell transistors, and the selection gate transistors ST1_k and ST2_k all become conductive. Accordingly, the precharge potential Vpre is discharged from the bit line BL_k (Yes in FIG. 7). On the other hand, when a deleting operation has not been successfully performed on the selected cell transistor, i.e. when the threshold voltages of the selected cell transistors are

higher than the deletion verification determination potential V_{WLev} , the selected cell transistors become nonconductive. Accordingly, the precharge potential V_{pre} is not discharged from the bit line BL_k (No in
5 FIG. 7).

Desirably, the deletion verification read potential V_{WLer} is sufficiently higher than the deletion verification determination potential V_{WLev} .

In the verification 2, the word line drive
10 circuits 11 provide the selected word lines $WL3$ and $WL4$ with the deletion verification determination voltage V_{WLev} , while providing the other non-selected word lines $WL1$, $WL2$, and $WL5$ to $WL8$ with the deletion verification read voltage V_{WLer} . The other operations
15 are similar to those of the verification 1, described previously.

In the verification 3, the word line drive circuits 11 provide the selected word lines $WL5$ and $WL6$ with the deletion verification determination voltage
20 V_{WLev} , while providing to the other non-selected word lines $WL1$ to $WL4$, $WL7$, and $WL8$ with the deletion verification read voltage V_{WLer} . The other operations are similar to those of the verification 1, described previously.

25 Likewise, in the verification 4 (not shown), the word line drive circuits 11 provides the selected word lines $WL7$ and $WL8$ with the deletion verification

determination voltage VW_{Lev} , while providing the other non-selected word lines $WL1$ to $WL6$ with the deletion verification read voltage VW_{Ler} . The other operations are similar to those of the verification 1, described previously.

In the verifications 1 to 4, deletion determination, i.e. determination of whether or not a deleting operation has been successfully performed on the selected cell transistors is carried out as in the case with the first embodiment. That is, this operation is performed as follows: once the precharge potential V_{pre} is discharged from the bit line BL_k (Yes in FIG. 7), the selected cell transistors have threshold voltages equal to or lower than the determination voltage VW_{Lev} . It is thus determined that a deleting operation has been successfully performed on the selected cell transistors. On the other hand, if the precharge potential V_{pre} is not discharged from the bit line BL_k (No in FIG. 7), the selected cell transistors have threshold voltages higher than the determination voltage VW_{Lev} . It is thus determined that a deleting operation has not been successfully performed on the selected cell transistors.

Such a deletion determination is carried out for all word lines $WL1$ to $WL8$ within the block. Then, the deletion is completed if it is determined that a deleting operation has been successfully performed on

the cell transistors on all word lines. If it is determined that a deleting operation has not been successfully performed on the cell transistor on at least one word line, it is determined that the deletion is insufficient. The cell well potential V_{erase} is further increased, and a deletion operation is then performed again. Then, a deletion operation and deletion determination are repeated until the result of the deletion determination becomes affirmative.

10 The above described deletion verification performs a read operation on every plural word lines, thus sharply increasing operation speed compared to a read operation performed on each word line. Further, deletion verification speed increases consistently with the number of word lines read simultaneously.

15 However, when the number of word lines read simultaneously is increased, the number of word lines providing the deletion verification read potential V_{WLe} decreases to gradually enhance the effect of the cell channel resistance. The increased cell channel resistance makes it difficult to shorten the discharge time. Thus, in the deletion verification, the optimum number of word lines read simultaneously is desirably set on the basis of the read voltage V_{WLe} , the determination voltage V_{WLev} , the verifying operation time, the accuracy with which the threshold voltages are determined for deletion determination, and the

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like.

As described above, in the second embodiment, a read operation is performed on every plural ones of the word lines within the selected block. Accordingly, the threshold voltages of cell transistors can be determined accurately after deletion. Further, the time required for deletion verification can be shortened. Furthermore, the threshold voltages can be controlled precisely.

10 Third Embodiment

Now, description will be given of an IC card in which the NAND type EEPROM according to the first or second embodiment is mounted, as a third embodiment of the present invention.

15 Recently, in more and more IC cards, e.g. memory cards, a NAND type EEPROM has been used as a main memory. A typical memory card includes a main memory and a controller that controls the main memory.

FIG. 8 is a block diagram showing a configuration of an IC card according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

As shown in FIG. 8, a main memory, e.g. a flash memory 21 and a controller 22 that controls the flash memory 21 are accommodated or mounted in or are stuck to a card type package 20. Thus, this device functions as an IC card, e.g. a memory card.

FIG. 8 shows only those of a number of circuit

blocks included in the controller 22 which relate particularly to the main memory.

The circuit blocks relating to the main memory include, for example, a serial/parallel and
5 parallel/serial interface 23, a page buffer 24, and a memory interface 25.

Before writing data to the flash memory 21, the serial/parallel and parallel/serial interface 23 converts, for example, serial input data into parallel
10 internal data. The resultant parallel internal data is input to the page buffer 24, where it is accumulated. The accumulated internal data is written to the flash memory 21 via the memory interface 25.

Further, when data is read from the card type
15 package 20, data read from the flash memory 21 is input to the page buffer 24 via the memory interface 25. The data is then accumulated in the page buffer 24. The accumulated internal data is input to the serial/parallel and parallel/serial interface 23. This
20 parallel internal data is converted into serial output data, which is then output to the exterior of the card type package 20.

In the example shown in FIG. 8, a memory cell array in the flash memory 21 of the card type package
25 20 is composed of the NAND type EEPROM 26, described in the first or second embodiment.

As described above, according to the embodiments

of the present invention, a non-volatile semiconductor storage device and its deletion verification method can be provided which enable the threshold voltages of cell transistors to be determined accurately after deletion
5 while minimizing a decrease in the speed of a deletion verification operation.

Further, the previously described embodiments cannot only be individually implemented but can also be combined together. Furthermore, each of the previously
10 described embodiments includes varies levels of inventions. The various levels of inventions can also be extracted by properly combining the plurality of components described in the embodiments.

Additional advantages and modifications will
15 readily occur to those skilled in the art. Therefore, the invention in its broader aspects is not limited to the specific details and representative embodiments shown and described herein. Accordingly, various modifications may be made without departing from the
20 spirit or scope of the general inventive concept as defined by the appended claims and their equivalents.